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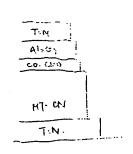
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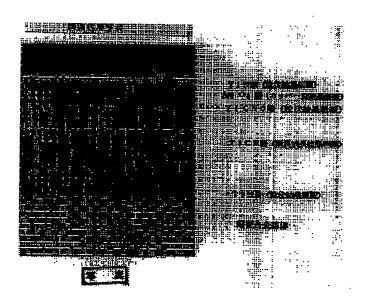
… (54)【発明の名称】硬質被**ቒ**層がすぐれた層間密着性を有する表面被**挺**炭化タングステン基超硬合金製切削工具

(57)【要約】

【目的】 硬質被覆層がすぐれた層間密着性を有する被 覆超硬合金製切削工具を提供する。

【構成】 被覆超硬合金製切削工具が、超硬合金基体の表面に、粒状結晶組織を有するTiNからなる第1層、縦長成長結晶組織を有するTiCNからなる第2層、粒状結晶組織を有するTiCOまたはTiCNOからなる第3層、およびカッパー型結晶を主体とした組織を有するAl.O,からなる第4層、さらに必要に応じて粒状結晶組織を有するTiNからなる第5層で構成された硬質被覆層を3~30μmの範囲内の所定の平均層厚で形成したものからなる。





【特許請求の範囲】

【請求項1】 全体的に均質な炭化タングステン基超硬 合金基体、または表層部に結合相富化帯域を有する炭化 タングステン基超硬合金基体の表面に、粒状結晶組織を 有する窒化チタンからなる第1層、同じく粒状結晶組織 を有する炭窒化チタンからなる第2層、同じく粒状結晶 組織を有する炭酸化チタンまたは炭窒酸化チタンからな る第3層、およびアルファ型結晶組織を有する酸化アル ミニウムからなる第4層で構成された硬質被覆層を3~ 30μmの範囲内の所定の平均層厚で形成してなる表面 10 被覆炭化タングステン基超硬合金製切削工具において、 上記第2層の炭窒化チタン層を縦長成長結晶組織とし、 かつ上記第4層の酸化アルミニウム層をカッパー型結晶 を主体とした組織とすることを特徴とする硬質被覆層が すぐれた層間密着性を有する表面被覆炭化タングステン 基超硬合金製切削工具。

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【請求項2】 全体的に均質な炭化タングステン基超硬 合金基体、または表層部に結合相富化帯域を有する炭化 タングステン基超硬合金基体の表面に、粒状結晶組織を 有する窒化チタンからなる第1層、同じく粒状結晶組織 を有する炭窒化チタンからなる第2層、同じく粒状結晶 組織を有する炭酸化チタンまたは炭窒酸化チタンからな る第3層、アルファ型結晶組織を有する酸化アルミニウ ムからなる第4層、および粒状結晶組織を有する窒化チ タンからなる第5層で構成された硬質被覆層を3~30 μmの範囲内の所定の平均層厚で形成してなる表面被覆 炭化タングステン基超硬合金製切削工具において、

上記第2層の炭窒化チタン層を縦長成長結晶組織とし、 かつ上記第4層の酸化アルミニウム層をカッパー型結晶 を主体とした組織とすることを特徴とする硬質被覆層が 30 すぐれた層間密着性を有する表面被覆炭化タングステン 基超硬合金製切削工具。

【発明の詳細な説明】

[0001]

【産業上の利用分野】この発明は、硬質被覆層がすぐれ た層間密着性を有し、したがって切削抵抗の大きい、例 えば軟鋼などの切削に用いた場合に長期に亘ってすぐれ た切削性能を発揮する表面被覆炭化タングステン基超硬 合金製切削工具(以下、被覆超硬切削工具という)に関 · するものである。

 $\{00002\}$

【従来の技術】従来、例えば特公昭57-1585号公 報や特公昭59-52703号公報に記載されるよう に、全体的に均質な炭化タングステン基超硬合金基体 や、結合相形成成分としての例えば Coなどの含有量が 基体内部に比して相対的に高い裘面部、すなわち衷面部 に結合相富化帯域を有する炭化タングステン基超硬合金 基体(以下、これらを総称して超硬合金基体という)の 表面に、化学蒸着法や物理蒸着法を用いて、窒化チタン (以下、TiNで示す)からなる第1層、炭窒化チタン 50

(以下、TiCNで示す)からなる第2層、炭酸化チタ ン(以下、TiCOで示す)または炭窒酸化チタン(以 下、TiCNOで示す)からなる第3層、および酸化ア ルミニウム(以下、A1, 〇, で示す)からなる第4 層、さらに必要に応じてTiNからなる第5層で構成さ れた硬質被覆層を3~30μmの範囲内の所定の平均層 厚で形成してなる被**覆**超硬切削工具が、主に合金鋼や鋳 鉄の旋削やフライス切削などに用いられていることは良 く知られるところである。

[00031

【発明が解決しようとする課題】一方、近年の切削機械 のFA化はめざましく、かつ切削加工の省力化の要求と 相まって、切削工具には汎用性が求められる傾向にある が、上記の従来被覆超硬切削工具においては、これを合 金鋼や鋳鉄などの切削に用いた場合には問題はないが、 特に切削抵抗の高い軟鋼などの切削に用いた場合、硬質 被覆層の層間密着性が十分でないために、硬質被覆層に 層間剝離やチッピングが発生し易く、 これが原因で比較 的短時間で使用寿命に至るのが現状である。

[0004]

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【課題を解決するための手段】そこで、本発明者等は、 上述のような観点から、上記の従来被覆超硬切削工具に 着目し、これを構成する硬質被覆層の層間密着性の向上 をはかるべく研究を行なった結果、

- (a) 上記の従来被覆超硬切削工具を構成する硬質被 覆層において、超硬合金基体に対する第1層のTiN層 の密着性に問題はないが、前記第1層と第2層のTiC N層、前記第2層と第3層のTiCO層またはTiCN 〇層、および前配第3層と第4層のAl, 〇, 層、さら に前記第4層と第5層のTiN層の層間密着性がいずれ も低く、これが原因で層間剥離やチッピングが発生し易 くなること。
- (b) 上記の従来被覆超硬切削工具を構成する硬質被 覆層において、第1層のTiN層、第2層のTiCN 層、第3層のTiCO層またはTiCNO層、および必 要に応じて形成される第5層のTiN層はいずれも粒状 結晶組織をもち、第4層のAl、〇、層はアルファ型結 晶組織をもつこと。
- 上記の従来被覆超硬切削工具を構成する硬質被 40 覆層において、第2層のTiCN層を縦長成長結晶組織 とし、かつ第4層のAl; 〇; 層をカッパー型結晶を主 体とする組織(望ましくは、カッパー型結晶が50容量 %以上を占め、残りがアルファ型結晶からなる混合組 織、または実質的にカッパー型結晶からなる組織)とす ると、この結果の硬質被覆層はいずれの層間密着性も著 しく向上したものになり、したがって切削抵抗の高い被 削材の切削にも層間剝離のチッピングの発生がなく、す ぐれた切削性能を長期に亘って発揮すること。

以上(a)~(c)に示される研究結果を得たのであ

【0005】この発明は、上記の研究結果にもとづいてなれたものであって、超硬合金基体の表面に、粒状結晶組織を有するTiCNからなる第2層、同じく粒状結晶組織を有するTiCNからなる第2層、同じく粒状結晶組織を有するTiCOまたはTiCNOからなる第3層、およびアルファ型結晶組織を有するAl,O, 結晶を有するTiNからなる第5層で構成された類で表をが表するTiNからなる第5層で構成された理解を、通常の化学蒸充はの所定の平均層厚で形成は別層を、通常の化学蒸充は対理を関係を関係を対して、上記第2層のTiCN層を縦長成長結晶組織とし、かつ第4層のAl,O,層を縦長成長結晶組織とした組織とすることにより硬質被受励の層間密管性を向上せしめた被覆超硬切削工具に特徴を有するものである。

【0006】なお、この発明の被覆超硬切削工具を構成する硬質被覆層のうちの第2層の縦長成長結晶組織を有するTiCN層は、例えば特開平6-8010号公報に記載される通り、

反応ガス組成:容量%で、TiCl,:1~10%、C 20 H, CN:0.1~5%、N,:0~35%、H,:残 り、

反応温度:850~950℃、

雰囲気圧力: 30~200torr、

の条件で形成するのが望ましい。一方、粒状結晶組織を 有するTiCN層は、通常、

反応ガス組成:容量%で、TiCl::1~5%、CH::2~7%、N::15~30%、H::残り、

反応温度:950~1050℃、

雰囲気圧力: 30~200torr、

の条件で形成される。また、カッパー型結晶を主体とする組織を有するAl, O. 層は、

反応ガス:容量%で、初期段階の1~120分を、AICl,:1~20%、必要に応じてHCl:1~20% および/またはH,S:0.05~5%、H,:残り、 とし、以後、AICl,:1~20%、CO,:0.5 ~30%、必要に応じてHCl:1~20%および/ま たはH,S:0.05~5%、H,:残り、

反応温度:850~1000℃、

雰囲気圧力: 30~200torr、

の条件で形成される。

【0007】また、この発明の被覆超硬切削工具を構成する硬質被覆層は、超硬合金基体の表面に、まず第1層のTiN層を蒸着し、ついで第2層のTiN層、第3層のTiCO層またはTiCNO層、および第4層のAliO、層、さらに必要に応じて第5層のTiN層を順次蒸着することによって形成されるが、前記第2層以降の形成に際して、前記第1層のTiN層中に前記超硬合金基体中のC成分が拡散固溶する場合があり、この場合の第1層は硬質被覆層形成後TiCN層として存在する50

ことになる.

[0008] さらに、上記硬質被覆層の平均層厚は $3\sim30\mu$ mとするのがよく、これは、その平均層厚が 3μ m未満では所望のすぐれた耐摩耗性を確保することができず、一方その平均層厚が 30μ mを越えると耐欠損性が急激に低下するようになるという理由によるものであり、また第1層のTiN層の平均層厚は $0.1\sim5\mu$ m、第2層のTiCN層のそれは $3\sim20\mu$ m、第3層のTiCO層またはTiCNO層は $0.01\sim2\mu$ m、第4層のAl:O,層は $0.1\sim15\mu$ m、さらに第5層のTiN層は $0.1\sim5\mu$ mの平均層厚とするのが望ましい。

[0009]

【実施例】つぎに、この発明の被覆超硬切削工具を実施 例により具体的に説明する。原料粉末として、平均粒 径:3μmを有する中粒WC粉末、同5μmの粗粒WC 粉末、同1.5μmの(Ti,W)C(重量比で、以下 同じ、TiC/WC=30/70) 粉末、同1.2μm O(Ti, W) CN (TiC/TiN/WC = 24/2)0/56) 粉末、同1. 3μmの (Ta, Nb) C (T a C / N b C = 9 0 / 1 0) 粉末、および同1. 2 μ m のCo粉末を用意し、これら原料粉末を表1に示される 配合組成に配合し、ボールミルで72時間湿式混合し、 乾燥した後、ISO・CNMG120408(超硬合金 基体A~D用)および同SEEN42AFTN1(超硬 合金基体E用)に定める形状の圧粉体にプレス成形し、 この圧粉体を同じく表1に示される条件に真空焼結する ことにより超硬合金基体A~Eを製造した。さらに、上 記超硬合金基体Bに対して、100torrのCH。ガス雰 30 囲気中、温度:1400℃に1時間保持後、徐冷の滲炭 処理を施し、処理後、基体表面に付着するカーボンとC oを酸およびパレル研磨で除去することにより、表面か ら10μmの位置で最大Co含有量:15重量%、深 さ: 40 µmのCo富化帯域を基体表層部に形成した。 また、上記超硬合金基体AおよびDには、焼結したまま で、表層部に表面から15μmの位置で最大Сο含有 量:9重量%、深さ:20 μmのCo 富化帯域が形成さ れており、残りの超硬合金基体CおよびEには、前記C o富化帯域の形成がなく、全体的に均質な組織をもつも 40 のであった。さらに、表1には上記超硬合金基体A~E の内部硬さ(ロックウエル硬さAスケール)をそれぞれ 示した。

【0010】ついで、これらの超硬合金基体A~Eの表面に、ホーニングを施した状態で、通常の化学蒸着装置を用い、表2に示される条件で、表3~6に示される組成および結晶組織、さらに平均層厚の硬質被覆層を形成することにより本発明被覆超硬切削工具1~7および従来被覆超硬切削工具1~7をそれぞれ製造した。なお、図1には本発明被覆超硬切削工具1の金属顕微鏡による組織写真(5000倍)を示した。つぎに、上記本発明

被覆超硬切削工具1~5および従来被覆超硬切削工具1

~ 5 について、

被削材:軟鋼の丸棒、

切削速度: 280 m/min.、

送り: 0. 23mm/rev.、

切込み: 2 1111、

切削時間: 3 O min.、

の条件での軟鋼の連続切削試験、および、

被削材:軟鋼の角材、

切削速度: 260m/min.、

送り: 0. 2 3 mm/rev.、

切込み: 1. 5 mm、

切削時間: 4 0 min.、

の条件での軟鋼の断続切削試験を行ない、いずれの切削

試験でも切刃の逃げ面摩耗幅を測定した。これらの測定結果を表4,6に示した。また、上配本発明被覆超硬切削工具6,7 および従来被覆超硬切削工具6,7 については、

被削材:軟鋼の角材、

切削速度: 260m/min.、

送り: 0. 3 3 mm/刃、

切込み:2.5㎜、

切削時間: 4 Omin.、

10 の条件で軟鋼のフライス切削を行ない、切刃の逃げ面摩

耗幅を測定した。この測定結果も表4,6に示した。

[0011]

【表1】

				£	合 粗 成	(重量%)		真。	中加压上		
	種 別		Co	(Ti, W) C	(Ti. W) CN	(Ta. Nb) C	₩C	真空度 (tott)	選 度	保持時間 (時間)	内部硬さ (H _R A)
		A	6	-	6	4	残 (中粒)	0. 10	1380	1	90. 5
	超更	В	5	5		5	残 (中粒)	0. 05	1450	1	91.0
4		O	9	8	-	5	残 (中位)	0. 05	1380	1. 5	90.3
	š k	D	5	-	5	3	残 (中位)	0. 10	1410	1	91, 1
		E	10	-	-	2	残 (中位)	0. 05	1380	1	89. 7

[0012]

【表 2】

₩ £	2 被 想 且	硬要被覆層形成条件		
	- 市品租款		反応	雰囲気
組成	(另:容量分)	反 応 ガ ス 種 成 (容量光)	庄 力	
TIN (第1周)	粒块	TíCl : 2%, N : 25%, H : 班	(terz) 5 0	920
TIN (第5層)	拉伏	TiCi : 2%, N : 30%, H : 選	200	1020
TICN	模長取長	TiCl ₄ :2%, CH ₂ CN:0.6%, N ₂ :20%, H ₂ :数	5 0	910
TICN	粒 状	TiCl ₄ :2%, CH ₄ :4%, N ₂ :20%, H ₂ :基	. 50	1020
TICO	粒 伏	TiCl ₄ :2%, CO:6%, H ₂ :摄	5 0	980
TICNO	拉伏	TiCl,: 2%. CO: 3%, N2: 5%, H2:典	5 0	980
A 1 0	K:100%	初期股階 3 0 分;A 1 C l ,:3 %,H ,:	5 0	970
A I O	K: 85%	初期股階 8 0分;A 1 C 1 1 : 8 %, H 2 : 度、 以後:A 1 C 1 1 : 3 %, H 2 S: 0. 3 %. C O 1: 5 %, H 2: 度:	5 0	980
Al O	K: 55%	初期政府30分;A1Cl ₂ :8%,H ₂ S:0.05%,H ₂ :與 以後;A1Cl ₂ :3%,H ₂ S:0.1%,CO ₂ :8%,H ₂ :與	5 0	1000
Al, O,	æ:100%	AlCl ₁ :3%, CO ₁ :10%, H ₁ :数	100	1020

[0013]

13]						【表3】	_			
		基体		Æ	贯	被	穫	眉		
種	Ħ	記号	第 1	剧	第	2	昂	郑	3 📕	
		L -9	組成	特品紅機	粗	成	結晶組織	48	戍	結晶組織
*	1	A	T i N (1. 0)	粒 伏	TiCN	(8.5)	提及成長	TICNO	(0.1)	粒状
発明	2	A	TIN (0. 5)	粒状	TICN	(5.6)	報長成長	TICNO	(0.1).	粒状
被极	8	D	TiN (0.8)	粒 状	TICN	(6.4)	擬長成長	Ticno	(0.1)	拉 状
組硬	4	В	T (N (1. 6)	枚 状	TICN	(4.9)	續長成長	T1C0 (D. 2)	粒状
切削	5 ·	С	TiN (0. 1)	粒 扶	TICH	(10.1)	模長成長	Tico (), 1)	粒状
工具	6	В	Tin (0. 3)	粒 伏	TICN ((4. 2)	康長成長	TICNO	(0.1)	拉坎
	7	E	TiN (0.3)	粒状	TICN ((4. 1)	級長成長	TICNO	(0.1)	拉状

(麦中、括弧内は平均層原を示す)

[0014]

【表4】

10

			Æ	質 彼	覆 扇			
88	3 71	筇	4	P	第 5	B	遊り面岸終傷 (am)	
		, t a	成	转品组数	組成	結晶組織	連続切削	斯森切削
*	1	A1,0, (2. 2)	K:100%	TIN (0.5)	粒状	0.11	0.14
発明	2	A1203 (6. 0)	K:100%	-	-	0.15	0.13
被搜	3	A1,0, (5. 6)	K: 85%		-	0.10	0.15
超	4	A1,0, (5. 1)	к: 85%	_	-	0.16	0.14
切前	5	A1,0, (1. 1)	K: 55%	T1N (0. 3)	粒 投	0.17	0.19
工具	6	A 1 2 0 3 (0. 6)	K:10.0%	_	- .	0.12(7	ライス切削)
	7	A 1 2 0 3 (0.4)	K:100%	TIN (0.3)	粒状	0.13(7	ライス切削)

(表中、括弧内:平均層厚、K:カッパー型を示す)

[0015]

【表 5 】

		基体		便	質	故	挺	眉		
種	84	記号	第 1	B	雏	2	層	绑	3 層	
		at 9	組成	岩品組織	組	瓜	結晶組織	粗	成	特品組織
	1	A	TiN (1. 0)	粒状	TICN	(8.4)	粒状	TICNO	(0.1)	粒状
從来	. 2	A	TiN-(0, 6)	拉 伏	TiCN	(5. 3)	粒状	TICNO	(0.1).	拉状
被複	3	Ð	TIN (0.5)	拉 状	TICN	(6, 6)	粒 块	TICNO	(0. 1)	放拔
超级	4	B	TIN (1. 6)	粒状	TICN	(4. 8)	拉 块	Tico (0	. 2)	粒 状
包加	5	С	TiN (0. 1)	粒 伏	TICN	(10.2)	拉快	TiCO (0	. 1)	粒 扶
丁.	6	B	Tin (0.3)	粒 状	TICN	(4.0)	拉伏	TICNO (0.1)	女 好
~	7	В	Tin (0.3)	粒状	TICN	(8.9)	拉坎	TICNO (0.1)	粒状

(表中、括弧内は平均暦隊を示す)

[0016]

			便	質 被	a B		*	·
E	周	筹	4	2	第 5	屋	选矿面摩	耗 福(Uni)
		粗	成	枯晶粗粮	粗炭	結晶組織	递 铣 切 削	断統切割
	ı	A1203 C	2. 1)	a:100%	TIN (0. 5)	현 状	0. 88 (チァビングあり)	0. 51 (チッピングもり)
従来	2	A1203 (5. 9)	a:100%	-	-	0. 41 (チァビンダあり)	0. 49 (チッピングあり)
被理	3	AI, 0, (5. 3)	a:100%	-	+	21. 4分でチョピングのため寿命	12. 3分でチッピングのため寿命
超	4	A1 1 03 (5. 0)	a:100%	-	-	15: 1分で展開政策のため寿命	8. 6分で層間製作のため寿命
別別	5	A1,0, (5. 0)	a:100%	TiN (0. 3)	粒状	9. 0分で層間制度のため寿命	1. 7分で欠損のため寿命
耳具	6	A1, 0, ((D. 6)	a:100%	-	-	28. 0分でチッピングのため寿命	(フライス切削)
	7	A1203 (J. 4)	a:100%	TIN (0. 8)	粒 状	24.8分で屋間設置のため寿命(フ	プライス切割)

(表中、括弧内:平均層耳、α:アルファ型、風間別解が原因の表命は切削面の粗面化で判断)

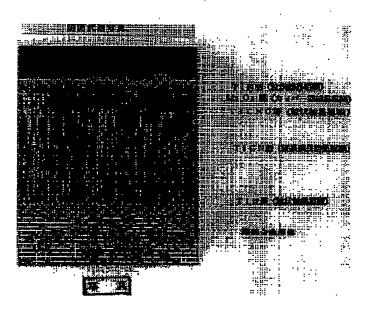
[0017]

とが明らかである。上述のように、この発明の被覆超硬切削工具は、これを構成する硬質被覆層がすぐれた層間密着性を有するので、合金鋼や鋳鉄などの切削は勿論のこと、切削抵抗の高い軟鋼などの切削に用いた場合にも 長期に亘ってすぐれた切削性能を発揮するのである。

【図面の簡単な説明】

【図1】本発明被覆超硬切削工具1の表面部の金属顕微鏡による組織写真(5000倍)である。

【図1】



【手統補正書】

【提出日】平成6年7月5日

【手続補正1】

【補正対象書類名】明細書

【補正対象項目名】0011

【補正方法】変更

【補正内容】 -【0011】 【表1】

			. R	合 粗 成	(重量%)		真鱼	包烧桔	条件	
1	植別		(Ti, W) C	(Ti. W) CN	(Ta, Nb) C	₩C	真空度 (torr)	温 度(℃)	(時間)	内部硬さ (H _L A)
	A	6	_	6	4	残 (中粒)	0. 10	1380	1	90. 5
超硬	В	5	5	-	5	残 (中粒)	0. 05	1450	1	91. 0
合金	С	9	8	_	5	践 (中性)	0. 05	1380	1. 5	90. 3
基体	D	5	_	5	3	残 (中粒)	0. 10	1410	1	91. 1
	E	10	-	-	2.	我 (粗粒)	0. 05	1380	1	89. 7

フロントページの続き

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Bibliography.

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- (43) [Date of Publication] December 19, Heisei 7 (1995).
- (54) [Title of the Invention] The cutting tool made from surface coating tungsten-carbide machine cemented carbide which has the adhesion between layers excellent in the hard enveloping layer.
- (51) [International Patent Classification (6th Edition)]

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C04B 35/56
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C23C 16/34
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16/40
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[FI]

CO4B 35/56

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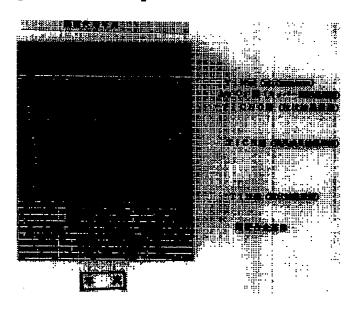
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Summary.

(57) [Abstract]

[Objects of the Invention] The cutting tool made from a covered cemented carbide which has the adhesion between layers excellent in the hard enveloping layer is offered. [Elements of the Invention] The 1st layer which the cutting tool made from a covered cemented carbide becomes from TiN which has the granular crystalline structure on the front face of a cemented carbide base, The 3rd layer which consists of TiCO or TiCNO which has the 2nd layer which consists of TiCN which has the longwise growth crystalline structure, and the granular crystalline structure, and aluminum 2O3 which has the organization which made the kappa type crystal the subject from — it consists of what formed the hard enveloping layer which consisted of the 5th layer which consists of becoming TiN which has the granular crystalline structure if needed further the 4th layer by the predetermined average thickness within the limits of 3–30 micrometers

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CLAIMS

[Claim(s)]

[Claim 1] On the front face of a tungsten-carbide machine cemented carbide base homogeneous on the whole or the tungsten-carbide machine cemented carbide base which has a binder-phase enriched-zone region in the surface section The 2nd layer which consists of a charcoal titanium nitride which consists of a titanium nitride which has the granular crystalline structure, and which similarly has the 1st layer of the granular crystalline structure, The 3rd layer which consists of the carbonation titanium or **** titanium oxide which similarly has the granular crystalline structure, And the hard enveloping layer which consisted of the 4th layer which consists of an aluminum oxide which has the alpha type crystalline structure is set to the cutting tool made from surface coating tungsten-carbide machine cemented carbide which it comes to form by the predetermined average thickness within the limits of 3-30 micrometers. The cutting tool made from surface coating tungsten-carbide machine cemented carbide which has the adhesion between layers excellent in the hard enveloping layer characterized by making an abovementioned layer [2nd] charcoal titanium-nitride layer into the longwise growth crystalline structure, and considering an above-mentioned layer [4th] aluminum-oxide layer as the organization which made the kappa type crystal the subject.

[Claim 2] On the front face of a tungsten-carbide machine cemented carbide base homogeneous on the whole or the tungsten-carbide machine cemented carbide base which has a binder-phase enriched-zone region in the surface section The 2nd layer which consists of a charcoal titanium nitride which consists of a titanium nitride which has the granular crystalline structure, and which similarly has the 1st layer of the granular crystalline structure, The 3rd layer which consists of the carbonation titanium or **** titanium oxide which similarly has the granular crystalline structure, in the cutting tool made from surface coating tungsten-carbide machine cemented carbide which comes to form the hard enveloping layer which consisted of the 4th layer which consists of an aluminum oxide which has the alpha type crystalline structure, and the 5th layer which consists of a titanium nitride which has the granular crystalline structure by the predetermined average thickness within the limits of 3-30 micrometers The cutting tool made from surface coating tungsten-carbide machine cemented carbide which has the adhesion between layers excellent in the hard enveloping layer characterized by making an abovementioned layer [2nd] charcoal titanium-nitride layer into the longwise growth crystalline structure, and considering an above-mentioned layer [4th] aluminum-oxide layer as the organization which made the kappa type crystal the subject.

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DETAILED DESCRIPTION

[Detailed Description of the Invention] [0001]

[Industrial Application] This invention relates to the cutting tool made from surface coating tungsten-carbide machine cemented carbide (henceforth a covering carbide tool) which demonstrates the cutting-ability ability which was [the case where had the adhesion between layers excellent in the hard enveloping layer, therefore the cutting force was large, for example, it uses for cutting of mild steel etc.] excellent in the long period of time.
[0002]

[Description of the Prior Art] So that it may be indicated by the former, for example, JP,57-1585,B, and JP,59-52703,B Contents (a tungsten-carbide machine cemented carbide base homogeneous on the whole, Co as a binder-phase formation component (for example, Co etc.), etc.) compare with the interior of a base relatively The high surface section, Namely, the tungsten-carbide machine cemented carbide base which has a binder-phase enriched-zone region in the surface section A chemical vapor deposition and a physical vapor deposition are used for the front face of (these being named generically and calling it a cemented carbide base hereafter). The 1st layer, charcoal titanium nitride which consist of a titanium nitride (TiN shows hereafter) The 2nd layer, carbonation titanium (TiCO shows hereafter), or **** titanium oxide which consists of (TiCN shows hereafter) The 3rd layer which consists of (TiCNO shows hereafter), and an aluminum oxide The covering carbide tool which comes to form the hard enveloping layer which consisted of the 5th layer which consists of (aluminum 2O3 shows hereafter), and which consists of TiN if needed further the 4th layer by the predetermined average thickness within the limits of 3-30 micrometers It is just going to be known well to mainly be used for lathe turning, milling cutter cutting, etc. of alloy steel or cast iron. [0003]

[Problem(s) to be Solved by the Invention] On the other hand, although FA-izing of a cutting machine in recent years is remarkable and it is in the demand of laborsaving of cutting, and the inclination for a cutting tool to be conjointly asked for versatility Although it is satisfactory in the above-mentioned conventional covering carbide tool when this is used for cutting of alloy steel, cast iron, etc., when it uses for cutting of the high mild steel of especially a cutting force etc., since the adhesion between layers of a hard enveloping layer is not enough The present condition is that are easy to generate interlaminar peeling and a chipping in a hard enveloping layer, and this results in a use life comparatively for a short time owing to. [0004]

[Means for Solving the Problem] Then, this invention person etc. pays his attention to the above-mentioned conventional covering carbide tool from the above viewpoints. Result which inquired to aim at improvement in the adhesion between layers of the hard enveloping layer which constitutes this (a) In the hard enveloping layer which constitutes the above-mentioned conventional covering carbide tool Although it is satisfactory to the adhesion of the layer [1st] TiN layer to a cemented carbide base, a TiCN layer (the 1st aforementioned layer and the 2nd layer), aluminum 203 of a TiCO layer (the 2nd aforementioned layer and the 3rd layer) or TiCNO layer and the 3rd aforementioned layer, and the 4th layer It is a bird clapper that each adhesion between layers of a TiN layer (the 4th aforementioned layer and the 5th layer) is low to a layer and a pan, and it is easy to generate interlaminar peeling and a chipping owing to this.

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(b) Each layer [5th] TiN layer formed a layer [1st] TiN layer, a layer [2nd] TiCN layer, a layer [3rd] TiCO layer or TiCNO layer, and if needed in the hard enveloping layer which constitutes the above-mentioned conventional covering carbide tool has the granular crystalline structure, and is aluminum 2O3 of the 4th layer. A layer should have the alpha type crystalline structure. (c) In the hard enveloping layer which constitutes the above-mentioned conventional covering carbide tool The organization which makes a layer [2nd] TiCN layer the longwise growth crystalline structure, and makes a kappa type crystal a subject for layer [4th] aluminum2 O3 layer (desirably) If it is the mixed organization where a kappa type crystal occupies more than 50 capacity %, and the remainder consists of an alpha type crystal, or the organization which consists of a kappa type crystal substantially The hard enveloping layer of this result becomes what improved remarkably, therefore there is no generating of the chipping of interlaminar peeling also in cutting of the high **-ed material of a cutting force, and continue and demonstrate the outstanding cutting-ability ability at a long period of time.

The research result shown in (a) - (c) above was obtained.

[0005] This invention is made based on the above-mentioned research result. on the front face of a cemented carbide base The 2nd layer which consists of TiCN which consists of TiN which has the granular crystalline structure, and which similarly has the granular crystalline structure the 1st layer, The 3rd layer which consists of TiCO or TiCNO which similarly has the granular crystalline structure, and aluminum 2O3 which has the alpha type crystalline structure from — it becomes — the 4th layer The hard enveloping layer which consisted of the 5th layer which consists of TiN which has the granular crystalline structure furthermore formed if needed In the covering carbide tool which it comes to form by the predetermined average thickness within the limits of 3–30 micrometers using a usual chemical vapor deposition and/or a usual physical vapor deposition An above-mentioned layer [2nd] TiCN layer is made into the longwise growth crystalline structure, and it is aluminum 2O3 of the 4th layer. It has the feature by considering a layer as the organization which made the kappa type crystal the subject in the covering carbide tool which made the adhesion between layers of a hard enveloping layer improve.

[0006] In addition, the TiCN layer which has the longwise growth crystalline structure of the 2nd layer of the hard enveloping layers which constitute the covering carbide tool of this invention As indicated by JP,6-8010,A for example, by reactant gas composition:capacity % TiCl4: 1 - 10%, CH3 CN:0.1-5%, N2: 0 - 35%, H2: It is desirable to remain and to form on condition that reaction temperature:850-950 degree C and ambient-pressure force:30 - 200torr**. On the other hand, usually, the TiCN layer which has the granular crystalline structure is reactant gas composition:capacity %, and is TiCl4: 1 - 5%, CH4: 2 - 7%, N2: 15 - 30%, H2: It remains and is formed on condition that reaction temperature:950-1050 degree C and ambient-pressure force:30 - 200torr**. Moreover, aluminum 2O3 which has the organization which makes a kappa type crystal a subject A layer Reactant gas: It is AlCl3 about 1 - 120 minutes of an initial stage at capacity %: 1 - 20%, The need is accepted. HCl:1-20% and/or H2 S:0.05-5%, H2: Consider as the remainder and it is AlCl3 henceforth.: 1 - 20%, CO2: 0.5 - 30%, The need is accepted and it is HCl:1-20% and/or H2 S:0.05-5%, and H2: It remains and is formed on condition that reaction temperature:850-1000 degree C and ambient-pressure force:30 - 200torr**.

[0007] Moreover, the hard enveloping layer which constitutes the covering carbide tool of this invention The vacuum evaporation of the layer [1st] TiN layer is first carried out to the front face of a cemented carbide base, and, subsequently they are a layer [2nd] TiCN layer, a layer [3rd] TiCO layer or TiCNO layer, and aluminum 203 of the 4th layer. Although formed a layer and by carrying out the vacuum evaporation of the layer [5th] TiN layer one by one if needed further On the occasion of the formation after the 2nd aforementioned layer, in an aforementioned layer [1st] TiN layer, C component in the aforementioned cemented carbide base may carry out diffusion dissolution, and the 1st layer in this case will exist as an after [hard enveloping layer formation] TiCN layer.

[0008] As for the average thickness of the above-mentioned hard enveloping layer, it is good to be referred to as 3-30 micrometers. furthermore, this The abrasion resistance which the average thickness excelled [micrometers / less than 3] in the request is not securable. It is what is depended on the reason deficit-proof nature will come to fall rapidly on the other hand if the

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average thickness exceeds 30 micrometers. It of 0.1-5 micrometers and a layer [2nd] TiCN layer the average thickness of a layer [1st] TiN layer Moreover, 3-20 micrometers, A layer [3rd] TiCO layer or TiCNO layer is 0.01-2 micrometers and aluminum 2O3 of the 4th layer. As for a layer [5th] TiN layer, it is [a layer] still more desirable to consider as 0.1-5-micrometer average thickness 0.1-15 micrometers. [0009]

[Example] Below, an example explains the covering carbide tool of this invention concretely. grain WC powder while having mean-particle-diameter:3micrometer as raw material powder said — 5-micrometer coarse-grain WC powder — said — 1.5 micrometers C (Ti, W) (by the weight ratio) the following -- the same -- TiC/WC=30/70 powder -- said -- 1.2-micrometer CN (Ti, W) (TiC/TiN/WC=24/20/56) powder — said — 1.3-micrometer C (Ta, Nb) (TaC/NbC=90/10) powder -- Prepare 1.2-micrometer Co powder and these raw material powder is blended with the combination composition shown in Table 1. and — said — After carrying out wet blending for 72 hours and drying with a ball mill, press forming is carried out to the green compact of the configuration set to ISQ-CNMG120408 (for cemented carbide base A-D), and this SEEN42AFTN1 (for cemented carbide base E). Cemented carbide base A-E was manufactured by carrying out vacuum sintering of this green compact to the conditions similarly shown in Table 1. Furthermore, it is CH4 of 100torr to the above-mentioned cemented carbide base B. Inside of gas atmosphere, temperature: Depth:40micrometer Co enriched-zone region was formed in the base surface section maximum Co content: 15% of the weight from the front face in the position of 10 micrometers by performing carburization processing of annealing to 1400 degrees C after 1-hour maintenance, and removing the carbon and Co which adhere to a base front face after processing by the acid and barrel finishing. Moreover, it was what depth:20micrometer Co enriched-zone region is formed in the surface section maximum Co content:9% of the weight from the front face in the position of 15 micrometers, and there is no formation of the aforementioned Co enriched-zone region in the remaining cemented carbide bases C and E, sintered, and has an organization homogeneous on the whole in the abovementioned cemented carbide bases A and D. Furthermore, the internal hardness (Rockwell hardness A scale) of the above-mentioned cemented carbide base A-E was shown in Table 1, respectively.

[0010] Subsequently, the covering carbide tools 1-7 were manufactured [on the conditions shown in Table 2 using usual chemical-vacuum-deposition equipment where honing is given to the front face of such cemented carbide base A-E] this invention covering carbide tools 1-7 and conventionally, respectively the composition shown in Tables 3-6 and the crystalline structure, and by forming the hard enveloping layer of average thickness further. In addition, the organization photograph (5000 times) by the metaloscope of this invention covering carbide tool 1 was shown in drawing 1. Next, the above-mentioned this invention covering carbide tools 1-5 and conventionally about the covering carbide tools 1-5 **-ed material: The round bar of mild steel, cutting-speed:280m/min., delivery:0.23mm/rev., Infeed: 2mm, the continuation cutting examination of the mild steel in the conditions of cutting-time:30min.**, And ** [-ed] material: The intermittent-cutting examination of the mild steel in the conditions of the square bar of mild steel, cutting-speed:260m/min., delivery:0.23mm/rev., infeed:1.5mm, and cutting-time:40min.** was performed, and any cutting examination measured the width of flank wear land of a cutting edge. These measurement results were shown in Tables 4 and 6. moreover — the abovementioned this invention covering carbide tools 6 and 7 and the conventional covering carbide tools 6 and 7 --- **-ed material --- the square bar of :mild steel, and cutting-speed:260m/min. -sending -: 0.33mm /, and edge - it cut deeply, milling cutter cutting of mild steel was performed on condition that :2.5mm and cutting-time:40min.**, and the width of flank wear land of a cutting edge was measured This measurement result was also shown in Tables 4 and 6. [0011]

[Table 1]

			Æ	合 租 成	(重量%)		真空	焼桔	条件	内部硬さ
相	想別		(Ti, W) C	(Ti, W) CN	(Ta, Nb) C	₩C	真空度 (torr)	温 度 (℃)	保持時間(時間)	(H _R A)
	A	6	-	6	4	強(神)	0. 10	1380	1	90.5
超硬	В	5	5		5	養 (中粒)	0. 05	1450	1	91. 0
合金	С	9	8		5	残 (中粒)	0. 05	1380	1. 5	90. 3
基体	D	5	-	5	3	· 残 (中位)	0. 10	1410	1	91. 1
	Е	10	-	-	2	· 残 (中粒)	0. 05	1380	1	89. 7

[0012] [Table 2]

要量	被視層	视 爱 被 覆 周 形 成 条 件		
	枯品粗糙		反方?	医复
組成		反 応 ガ ス 種 成 (容量光)	圧 カ	湿度
	(%:容量%)		(lori)	('0')
TIN	粒 状	T1C1:2%, N:25%, H:E	5 0	920
(第1周)		1 1		
TIN	粒	TiCl:2%, N:30%, H:斑	. 200	1020
(第5篇)		1 1 .		
TICN	装長战長	TiCl ₄ :2%, CH ₃ CN:0. 6%, N ₂ :20%, H ₄ :数	5 0	910
TICN	粒 扶	TiCl: 2%, CH: 4%, N: 20%, H: 3	50	1020
TICO	粒 秋	TiCi,: 2%, CO: 6%, E, : 政	50	980
TICNO	整 状	TICI, : 2%, CO: 3%, N, 15%, H, : B	5 0	980
A1 O	K:100%	初期股階 8 0 分;A 1 C 1 1 : 8 %。 日 1 : 选、	5 0	970
1 1		以後: AICI, : 3%. H, S: 0. 8%. CO, : 5%. H, : 鼓		
AI O	K: 85%	初期政府 8 0 分: A 1 C 1 3 : 8 %。 H 3 : 数、	5 0	980
1 1		以後: AlC1 : 3%, H, S: 0. 3%, C0 : 6%, H, : 技		
Al O	K: 55%	初期股階30分; A1C1 : 3%. H : S:0.05%. H : : 民	50	1000
1 1		DI独; AlC1: 3%, H, S: 0. 1%, C0; 8%, H; : 图		
A1, 0,	æ:100%	AlCl,:3%, CO,:10%, H,:直	100	1020

(虫中、Κ:カッパー型、α:アルファ型を示す)

[0013] [Table 3]

		基体	•	Œ	質	被	₹.	B	
穰	19 1	記号	第 1	周	郑	2	腊	第 3	N.
		配写	組成	特品組織	組	成	結晶組織	組成	結晶組織
	1	٨	TiN (1. 0)	粒 伏	TICN	(8.5)	羅長成長	T I C N O (0, 1)粒状
本発	.2	A	TIN (0. 5)	粒 状	TICN	(5.6)	群長成長	T i C N O (0. 1)粒状
明被叛	· 3	D	TiN (0. 6)	粒 状	TICN	(6.4)	経長成長	Ticno (D. 1) 粒 状
超	4	В	TiN (1, 6)	粒状	TICN	(4.9)	繰長成長	T I C O (0. 2)	粒状
切削	5	C	TiN (0. 1)	粒状	TICN	(10.1)	模長成長	TiCO (0, 1)	粒 状
工具	6	B	TIN (0. 3)	粒状	TICN	(4.2)	最長成長	T I C N O (0. 1)粒 状
	7	E	TiN (0.3)	粒 状	TiCN	(4. 1)	縱長成長	T i C N O (0. 1) 粒 状

(表中、括弧内は平均層厚を示す)

[0014] [Table 4]

		梗	質 彼	爱 鳰		9 12 E W	65 MP ()
種	則	第 4	層	第 5	H	鸡叮圆麻	終幅(NR)
		組 成	結晶組織	組成	結晶組織	連続切削	斯典切削
*	1	A1,0, (2.2)	K:100%	TIN (0.5)	粒	0, 11	0.14
発明	2	A1,0, (6.0)	K:100%	. 1	-	0.15	0.13
被	3	A1,0, (5.6)	K: 85%	1	-	0.10	0.15
超	4	A1, 0, (5. 1)	K: 85%	_	-	0.16	0.14
便切	5	Al ₁ 0 ₃ (1. 1)	K: 55%	T1N (0. 3)	拉块	0. 17	0.19
N I	6	A1, 0, (0. 6)	K:10.0%		-	0. 12 (フライス切削)
具	7	Al ₂ O ₃ (0. 4)	K:100%	TIN (0.3)	粒状	0.13(フライス切削)

(表中、信弧内:平均履厚、K:カッパー型を示す)

[0015] [Table 5]

租	89	基体配号	·	梃	貢	被	夏	.5	
			第 1	曆	第	2	局 -	第 3 段	
			組成	結晶組織	粗	成	結晶組織	粗成	結晶組織
徒士	1	A	Tin (1. 0)	粒状	TICN	(8.4)	粒状	TICNO (0. 1)	粒状
	2	A	Tin (0.6)	拉 状	TICN	(5. 3)	粒 伏	T 1 C N O (0. 1)	粒状
来被覆	3	D	TIN (0. 5)	拉 扶	TICN	(6.6)	拉 伏	TiCNO (0. 1)	粒状
夜超硬切的工具	4	В.	TIN (1. 6)	粒状	TICN	(4.8)	拉	TICO (0. 2)	粒状
	5	C	TiN (0. 1)	粒 状	TiCN	(10.2)	粒状	TICO (0. 1)	粒状
	6	E	TiN (0, 3)	粒状	TICN	(4.0)	粒 状	TICNO (0. 1)	粒状
*	7	B	TiN (0.3)	粒状	TICN	(a. 9)	拉	T 1 C NO (0, 1)	粒状

(表中、括弧内は平均置厚を示す)

[0016] [Table 6]

		硬	•	質 被	a B		建设器度	% #E (m)	
8	34	第 4		.	第 5	眉	逸 げ 面 摩 耗 愠 (m)		
		植 成		植品超精	粗戾	結晶組織	連載切削	断能切削	
	1	A120, (2. 1)	a:100%	TIN (0. 5)	粒织	0、38(チァビングあり)	D. 51 (チャピングあり)	
従来	2	A1, 0, (5. 5))	a:100%	-	1	0. 41 (チッピングあり)	0. 49 (チッピングあり)	
被覆	3	A1, 0, (5.	;>	a:100%	-	1	21. 4分でチッピングのため寿命	12. 3分でチャピングのため寿命	
超更	4	A1 j 0))	a:100%	-	1	15: 1分で層間剥削のため寿命	8. 6分で層面軟件のため寿命	
切り	5	Al ₂ O ₃ (5.))	a:100%	TIN (0, 3)	粒状	9、0分で展開到離のため実命	1. 7分で欠損のため寄命	
I B	6	A1, 0, (0.	6)	a:100%	_	_	28、0分でチッピングのため寿命	(フライス切削)	
	7	A1, 0, (0.	4)	a:100%	T i N (0. 3)	粒状	24.8分で層間弾機のため寿命(フライス切削)	

(接中、括弧内:平均恒度、α:アルファ型、層間剥離が原因の寿命は切削面の租面化で手続う

[0017]

[Effect of the Invention] It is all clear from the result shown in Tables 3-6 this invention covering carbide tools' 1-7 for interlaminar peeling and a chipping to occur [the adhesion / in / a hard enveloping layer / conventionally / to the abrasion resistance which does not have generating of interlaminar peeling or a chipping in a hard enveloping layer, and was excellent being shown / in the covering carbide tools 1-7] between layers / in eye an inadequate hatchet at cutting of mild

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steel, and to result in a use life comparatively for a short time in spite of cutting of the high mild steel of As mentioned above, since the covering carbide tool of this invention has the adhesion between layers excellent in the hard enveloping layer which constitutes this, it demonstrates the cutting—ability ability which was [the case where it uses for cutting of the high mild steel of a cutting force etc.] excellent in the long period of time not to mention cutting of alloy steel, cast iron, etc.

[Translation done.]

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DESCRIPTION OF DRAWINGS

[Brief Description of the Drawings]

[Drawing 1] It is an organization photograph (5000 times) by the metaloscope of the surface section of this invention covering carbide tool 1.

[Translation done.]

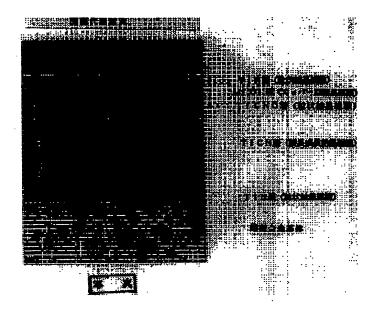
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DRAWINGS

[Drawing 1]



[Translation done.]